

Horatio Seymour.

The late Horatio Seymour, who died on Friday at the house of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, in Utica, N. Y., was born at the village of Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 31, 1810, so he was just completing his seventy-sixth year. He was a student in Geneva and Hobart colleges, and chose the law as his profession. In 1841 he entered the New York assembly, serving three terms—one term in the speaker's chair. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1842. In 1850 he was nominated for governor by the Democrats and was defeated by Washington Hunt. In 1852 he was elected to the governorship and defeated for the same office in 1854. In 1862 he was again chosen governor. In that critical period of the great civil war, the empire state nobly held its place in the Union column, and during his term as governor he commissioned not less than 13,000 officers in the army of the Union. When the draft riots imperilled the city of New York in July, 1863, he was much criticized for addressing the rioters, from the City Hall, as his "friends," with the further assurance that he was their friend. He, however, proclaimed the city to be in a state of insurrection, and divided it into military districts, and in part by his visitation of the rebellious districts and his personal appeals the mobs were quelled and much bloodshed and destruction averted. During the same year Mr. Seymour presided over the Democratic national convention that nominated General McClellan for the presidency and became once more the candidate of the Democracy in New York for the governorship. In 1868, while presiding over the deliberations of the national Democratic convention in New York city, he was nominated for president. At that time Mr. Tilden took the stump for Horatio Seymour for president. Eighteen years later Mr. Seymour performed the same service for Mr. Tilden, but neither succeeded in electing the other. Undoubtedly Gov. Seymour could have received the nomination of the Democratic party in 1876, that was given to Gov. Tilden, if he had said the word. He declined it, however, knowing that he could not stand the excitement of another presidential contest. Over ten years ago Mr. Seymour retired permanently from public life. As a citizen and as a public servant he was without blemish. While not magnetic, he always enlisted the sympathies of his followers and always commanded the respect of his opponents. In his death a good man has passed away.

Hancock and Meade.

Hancock arrived on the battlefield of Gettysburg at 4:40 o'clock p. m. the first day, with authority from Meade to decide whether to fight on that ground or not. He was from this hour the hero and genius of Gettysburg; he at once ordered the seizure of Culp's Hill, and sent word to Meade that it was good ground from which to deliver battle. To Hancock, who persuaded Meade to fight on that ground, Meade that night was so disgraced by our awful losses that he wanted to retreat, but Hancock said the Army of the Potomac had retreated too often, and Meade finally acquiesced, saying angrily: "Have it your own way, gentlemen, but Gettysburg is no place to fight a battle."—*Rutland Herald.*

Gen. Hancock was a noble soldier and a square and manly man, and if he could speak he would be the first man to rebuke any exaltation of himself at the expense of the fame of a brave and worthy brother soldier. With regard to the selection of the field of Gettysburg, the facts are that Gen. Meade sent Hancock thither with a view to fighting there, if the ground was found to be favorable; and that as soon as he obtained Hancock's report describing the features of the ground, he approved of it as the battlefield and issued the necessary order to fight there. Gen. Meade's own testimony on this point is distinct: He says: "I directed him [Hancock] to proceed without delay to Gettysburg, to make an examination of the ground and to report to me the facilities and advantages and disadvantages of that ground for receiving battle. I further instructed him that in case upon his arrival at Gettysburg—a place I had never seen in my life and had no knowledge of—he should find the position unsuitable and the advantages on the side of the enemy he should examine the ground critically and report to me the nearest position in the immediate neighborhood of Gettysburg where a concentration of the army would be more advantageous than at Gettysburg." He adds that when he received Hancock's report he determined to fight a battle at that point. In other words when Meade found that his advanced corps had met the enemy at Gettysburg, he abandoned his previous idea of fighting on the general line of Pipe Clay Creek, and decided to fight at Gettysburg provided there was suitable ground there; and if not, to fight as near there as suitable ground could be found. Now what does Gen. Hancock say at this point? He says that he was directed by Gen. Meade to report to him, after looking the ground over, whether or not it would be wise to continue to fight at Gettysburg; that after he had been on the ground about half an hour he sent back word to Meade by Colonel Mitchell that he (Hancock) would hold the ground till dark—"meaning," he says, "to allow him (Meade) time to decide the matter for himself;" that he then sent back a note giving Meade his views of the ground, and saying that its only disadvantage was that it might be turned by way of Emmitsburg; and that finally after completing the disposition of the troops he rode back to Meade to report more in detail and see what he was disposed to do. "He told me," says Hancock, "that he had received my message and note and had decided upon the representations I had made and the known facts of the case, to fight at Gettysburg, and had ordered all the corps to the front."

There is no story of a reluctant commander-in-chief forced against his will to hold a position which proved to be a good one. This testimony is supported by quantities of other evidence and by all the facts and is perfectly conclusive in any fair mind, to the effect that Meade was ready and willing to fight at Gettysburg if there was good ground there as he could get good ground; that Hancock gave him the facts and let him decide for

himself; and that as soon as he learned of the nature of the ground, and before Hancock got back to talk it over with him, he promptly decided to fight at Gettysburg and gave the necessary orders. As to the concluding assertion above quoted, it is simply the old Butterfield-Sickles-Doubleday story so often refuted. We do not care to discuss it. This is a free country, and any one who is determined to believe it must be allowed to do so. But we think that any journal that is willing to do fair and equal justice to the memory of two gallant soldiers, both now dead, who were personal friends and acted in harmony at Gettysburg, ought, if it repeats Butterfield's calumny, to print with it Gen. Meade's solemn declaration: "I utterly deny under the full solemnity and sanctity of my oath and in the firm conviction that the time will come when the secrets of all men shall be made known—I utterly deny ever having intended or thought for one instant to withdraw that army unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day—might render it a matter of necessity that the army should be withdrawn." And it would not be any stretch of magnanimity also to put with Meade's denial, the sworn statement of Gen. John Sedgwick, that he did not believe Gen. Meade "ever contemplated any retreat" from Gettysburg; and that as he, Sedgwick, was second in command there, Gen. Meade could not have contemplated a retreat without informing him.

An Historical Blunder.

The Pawtuxet Valley, R. I., *Gleaner* calls attention to an oft repeated mistake made by writers of American histories as regards the territorial relation of Vermont to the province of New York previous to Vermont's admission into the Union as a State. The subject is a somewhat complicated and involved one and it is not strange that many people do not comprehend it. The New Hampshire Grants, were, as everybody knows, previous to 1780 a bone of contention between New Hampshire and New York. Originally settled for the most part under grants of land issued by the governor of New Hampshire, who held a royal commission, assigning the territory to New Hampshire, Vermont was afterwards claimed by the Duke of York as a part of the territory granted to him by the king, and by means of false representations and petitions pretending to come from the settlers of the "Grant" themselves, a royal decree was obtained annexing the Grants to New York. As this change of proprietorship involved the surrender of all land titles obtained from the governor of New Hampshire, the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants resolutely and successfully resisted the authority of New York, and defended themselves against the sheriff's process sent to evict them or compel them to take out new titles under the seal of New York. Vermont was never a part of, or more than nominally subject to the authority of New York. But many historians persist in describing it as first a portion of the colony of New Hampshire, and subsequently of New York. The *Leader* instances the revised edition of Barnes's Brief History of the United States, recently issued, as a case in point. This history contains a map illustrating the relative size and giving the boundaries of the colonies at the end of the revolutionary war; and it makes the colony of New York include the whole territory of what is now Vermont. No less distinguished an historical and statistical authority than Col. Francis A. Walker also makes, in the first volume of reports of the tenth census the statement, that "during the decade just passed (1790-1800) Vermont, formed from a part of New York, has been admitted to the Union." The fact is that Vermont always asserted and maintained her independence of New York, and that she finally extinguished the New York claims by a money payment of \$30,000, which was distributed among various holders of New York titles. The independence of Vermont had been declared 13 years previous; but was not recognized by Congress until New York relinquished all claims upon the territory and acknowledged the validity of the original New Hampshire grants. The injustice of the claims of New York has been fully shown by Gov. Hall and other historians. To include Vermont as a portion of the New York colony, at any time in its history, is a mistake. The claim of New York was proved to be unfounded more than a century ago. If, as derived from the crown, it ever had any validity, it was overthrown by the resolution, and it should not now be recognized by any modern historian.

A Commendable Bill.

A commendable bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, its object being to provide means for more general information as regards National affairs. As the distribution of public documents is now managed, few except editors and the particular friends of Congressmen receive copies. The public is almost entirely dependent upon the telegraphic despatches to newspapers for its information as to the doings of Congress and other public business at Washington.

Senator Hoar proposes that a copy of every public document printed at the government printing office shall be supplied to each of 477 depositories of public documents to be designated by law, each of the 325 congressional districts to have at least one, while each senator may designate two more in his State. At present only a portion of the public documents are furnished to the public libraries in the States. Particular documents must be obtained from Washington either by purchase, or through the favor of members of Congress.

The people annually pay a large sum for the support of the government printing office, but not one tax-payer in a thousand ever sees a copy even of the *Congressional Record*—except as a page now and then comes to him in the shape of a wrapper around his county paper. Most of them, it is true, do not care to see them; and if there was a depository of public documents, at every cross road in the country, the masses of the people would never look at any one that did not have pictures in it. Still it is well to have all the issues of the government press placed where they may be readily accessible to every citizen, and we trust Mr. Hoar's bill will become a law.

Stop, just long enough to turn to the advertisement of the "E. C. & Co." clothing.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Mrs. Hancock's Pivotal Grief—The Body Taken to Norristown—Services Simple but Impressive—The Army and Navy Largely Represented.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Hancock's grief yesterday was pitiful. She kissed her husband's forehead, while the tears fell from her overflowing eyes. Then she sank into a chair and would have fallen to the floor had kindly hands not come to her assistance. Six soldiers bore the body out of the house. The detachment of troops drawn up outside then moved down the winding path to the Chester A. Arthur, which was to receive the party. The mourners were Lieutenant and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. Bouvier, Colonel Russell and wife, Mrs. W. F. Ludlow. Mrs. Hancock, on the advice of her friends, did not leave home.

At 9 o'clock the boat left her dock, to the booming of the guns at Castle William. At 9:30 o'clock the coffin, was lifted from the trestle by eight stalwart soldiers, who carried it to the hearse, with four horses attached, which stood in waiting on the plaza. It was 10 o'clock when Trinity church was reached by the carriage containing the pallbearers, who followed the remains into the sacred edifice in this order: Hon. Thomas E. Bayard, secretary of state; Gen. William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General; Philip H. Sheridan, Major-General; J. M. Schofield, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. W. F. Smith, Brigadier-General James B. Fry, Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Brigadier-General N. A. Miles, Brigadier-General John Newton, Brigadier-General O. B. Wood, Gen. Francis Walker, Mr. J. W. Hartshorne, Col. W. P. Wilson and Major D. W. Miller. The edifice wore no traces of mourning save a white cross on a black border, which rested upon the pulpit.

After solemn and impressive services by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the funeral cortege, then returned to the large office, where the Osseo was in waiting to convey the funeral party to Jersey City, where a special conveyed the party to Norristown, Pa., arriving there at 2:30 o'clock. The route of the procession through the city was a scene of solemn and impressive pageantry. All public and private buildings and newspaper offices were heavily draped, as was also nearly every private residence. There were no services at the grave beyond the military salute. The casket was deposited in the vault, the military volley, and the great hero was at rest forever.

Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction.

We have received from Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland, who is the corresponding secretary for Vermont of the National conference of Charities and Correction the following announcement of its 13th annual session. The thirteenth national conference of Charities and Correction will meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, July 15, 1886, and remain in session until Wednesday the 21st inst. The meetings will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol. The conference will be welcomed by Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota, by the mayor of the city of St. Paul, and the president of the chamber of commerce. Responses will be made by distinguished delegates. The object of the conference is "to obtain and to diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal, and reformatory work, embracing the care and cure of the insane; the saving and the protection and reformation of children and youth; the whole subject of prison management and reform; the education and the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded; the prevention and cure of pauperism; the management of work houses and poor houses; in fact, every means devised for ameliorating the condition of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes of our fellow beings. Papers on the different topics will be presented by distinguished persons, supposed to be the best informed in the country on the subjects discussed. Practical men will be present in large numbers, who have devoted years, perhaps a lifetime, to the study of a specialty. Theories will be tested by the light of experience. The best methods will be discussed. The mistakes (sometimes very costly), of the older States may thus be avoided by the new, and every advantage is given to those desirous of improving existing institutions, or founding new ones.

The national conference have steadily increased in importance and usefulness. The twelfth, held in Washington City, D. C., last year, was attended by 400 delegates, and 35 States were represented. The indications are that the thirteenth will still be larger.

A very large and well-organized local committee of 70 members have made, and are making, admirable arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the delegates. The hotels of St. Paul are excellent, and have made very liberal reductions of price for the delegates. The most conducted for favorable railroad arrangements throughout the United States. Several of the governors of the States have expressed their intention to be present and to take part in the proceedings. The governors of all the States are respectfully invited to attend in person, and also to appoint State delegates. The boards of State charities, the trustees and officers of all benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions throughout the United States, and all citizens interested in such work are cordially invited to attend. Reports and papers may be expected from the committees on State boards of charities; on the insane; on feeble-minded and idiotic persons; on preventive work among children; on organization of charity; on labor in prisons and reformatories; on reform schools; on federal prisons and prisoners, and other subjects. Addresses or papers may also be expected from Hon. William P. Letchworth, on "Children of the State"; Hon. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, on "Progress in Prison Reform"; Rev. John Ireland, bishop of Minnesota, on "Reform in Charities"; Hon. J. M. McKim, on "Education of the Deaf and Dumb"; Hon. B. B. Hutton, Louisville, Ky., on "Education of the Blind"; Rev. A. G. Byers, M. L. secretary of the Ohio Board of Charities, on "Administration of Poorhouses, Jails," and others. There is no doubt whatever of the value of such conferences as these, and we trust that Gov. Pingree will in due time appoint some delegates from Vermont and that our State may be ably and influentially represented in the convention.

Large Sale of Land.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—It is stated that a deal of four million acres pending between the Northern Pacific Railway company and a syndicate of English and American capitalists for 14 months, is now approaching the consummation. The land, which is located east of the Missouri river, embraces about all the unsold lands of the company east of Missouri and Dakota. The north line of the lands is about 50 miles from the British boundary.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well and do you good through eternity. Hold on to virtue, it is beyond price to you at all times and places. Hold on to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for there is nothing like it to cure a cough or cold.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof that that Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, a remarkable statement, made by J. H. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater emotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is: GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physician, and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

SIR: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are correct, and that he has not been deceived, is the fact that he is now strictly so, and is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foster.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom It May Concern: We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured), whose character and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

G. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester).
W. D. CHURCH, (Editor of the Advertiser).
W. D. SUGART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County).
EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County).
E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County).
J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester).

JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe Co.).
JOHN SHIPLEY, (Capitalist and Seecoman).
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress).

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill. There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 12th of December, a statement made by J. H. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was forced to read that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.
It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

AN INJUNCTION OBTAINED.

Receiver Hendee of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans Wins a Point. The failure of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans will be again brought into prominence from the fact that Receiver George W. Hendee has just obtained an injunction in the United States Court for the district of Vermont, restraining the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad company from prosecuting the suit now pending in the Superior Court of Lower Canada and involving the title to certain bonds of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad company. When the Vermont National bank closed its doors it will be remembered that it had among its assets, through the assignment of its president, Bradley Barlow, some \$219,000 worth of bonds of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad, and it soon became evident that aside from an assessment on the stockholders of the bank the only chance for the depositors of recovering anything lay in the disposal of these bonds. Receiver Hendee took measures to sell the bonds when the Connecticut and Passumpsic company began a suit in chancery to establish their title to the bonds. In suit of this kind the bonds were advertised to be sold at St. Albans on the sixth of May last, but at that date the bids received were not large enough to cover the bank's liabilities, bidders being influenced by the suit pending in chancery. This suit was to be tried in a short time but the injunction, secured by the receiver will postpone that until after the suit in the United States Court is determined. The hearing on the injunction will occur at the term which opens in this city Tuesday Feb. 23.

Senator Edmunds on Secret Sessions.

The attention of Senator Edmunds was this morning called to various publications to the effect that he had become a convert to open executive sessions. To this Mr. Edmunds said: "The statement is entirely without foundation. Undoubtedly in particular instances it is wise and right to take off the injunction of secrecy from proceedings both as to treaties and nominations, but in general it must be plain that the discussion of treaties ought to be confidential, the same as discussion by a business firm of their business plans would be private and confidential between the gentlemen concerned; and as to nominations, it often happens that accusations against gentlemen nominated are made of which the Senate feels bound as a matter of justice and fairness, to inform the candidate without disclosing the names of persons giving such information, in order that the gentlemen concerned may have a fair opportunity to defend himself against false and scandalous accusations. It would be for the public interest in such cases where the defenders are complete to publish such things; and again, as to nominations, it often must happen that respecting the qualifications, fitness, and capacity of the gentleman proposed there should be absolute freedom of discussion without the fear of injuring the feeling or wounding the sensibilities of the candidate or of his friends. That is the way I feel about this matter and I think the conclusions are wise."—*Wash. Cor. Journal.*

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Colonel Morrison introduced his tariff bill in Congress this noon. It was prepared after conference with leading Democrats. It reduces the revenue about \$20,000,000. Half of it comes off from sugar, and a large number of articles are put on free list after July 1, 1890, including lumber, hewn and sawed and timber used for spars and in building wharves; sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, spruce and basswood; huts for wharves, posts, and staves of wood of all kinds; pickets and palings, laths, shingles, pine clapboards, spruce clapboards, wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for, salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages. The rest of the list of free articles is very comprehensive, containing almost everything used in the arts and manufactures.

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WILL CURE MALARIA and restore the Torpid Liver to its normal condition, give tone

TO THE STOMACH,

invigorate the kidneys, cure Constipation, producing a healthy appetite, Sound Digestion, Regular Stools, Clear Skin and a Vigorous Body.

It is the GREAT REMEDY for all Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, Liver Complaint, all Kidney Troubles, Female Complaint, and all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

It is priceless boon to that large class of persons who feel the need of a nerve tonic, an alternative and a strengthening medicine, and yet wisely fear to take many of the nostrums which flood the country. The Celery Compound is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. They are Nature's remedies, and have long been known and used with great success by primitive people in all parts of the world. They are here brought together, their virtues fully extracted by the best means known to science, and then skilfully proportioned and mixed. The Compound can be conscientiously recommended as not having one deleterious drug in its composition, and as not being a "make-shift" for alcoholic stimulants to be used by those who gratify such a taste under the name of "Bitters," etc. On the other hand, to those who unfortunately have contracted such a taste, Celery Compound is recommended to correct the tone of the stomach, stimulating and strengthening the nervous system, thereby satisfying the craving of appetite with that which does no harm, and the use given persevered in will take away all desire for intoxicants.

We give you below the medical properties of the articles used in the manufacture of the CELERY COMPOUND taken from the United States Dispensary, and other Standard Authorities.

UPULIN. The active principle of Hops, is a tonic, moderately narcotic, highly recommended, restoring tone to the irritated and exhausted stomach, one of the best remedies for nervous tremors, wakefulness and delirium, allaying the pain of articular rheumatism, etc., etc.

BUCHU. Increases the appetite, promotes digestion, favors the secretion of urine. Used in feeble digestion with flatulence, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

DANDELION. Tonic diuretic and aperient, having a specific action in cases of congestion of the liver associated with a tonic dyspepsia and constipation.

SARSAPARILLA. In connection with gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, constitutional syphilis, scrofulous affection, and other depraved conditions of health.

PIPSISSEWA. Is a diuretic, tonic and astringent. Physicians of sound judgment have testified to its usefulness in scrofulous affections of the glands and skin, and as a cure for rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, dropsy and disordered digestion.

MANDRAKE. Like other active cathartics, Mandrake in removing constipation removes one of the causes of constipation, the condition which is generally spoken of as torpor of the liver.

RHUBARB. Is a tonic, cathartic, stomachic invigorating the digestion, rendering it useful in dyspepsia attended with constipation, biliousness, etc. The gentle action of rhubarb renders it one of the best remedies for hemorrhoids connected with constipation; one of the best remedies for diarrhoea caused by cold or the presence of irritating ingesta in the stomach.

GENTIAN. Is a pure and simple tonic bitter. It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion and enters into most of the stomachic combinations employed in modern practice. It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs, or where a general tonic impression is required. Dyspepsia, atonic gout, amenorrhoea, hysteria, scrofulous intermittent fever, diarrhoea and worms are among the many affections in which it has proved useful.

COCA. Is a boon to brain workers and all who require a nerve tonic and stimulant which is free from unpleasant after effects. It supplies material for body and brain; it gives tone and strength to the aged and infirm; it is valuable in the treatment of malaria, ague, malarial debility, low fevers, paralytic, spinal and nervous complaints, inflammatory affections of the heart, epilepsy, bilious and liver troubles, sick headache, change of life, spinal irritation, senescence, etc. It is refreshing and restorative to all who have undergone prolonged exertion, such as athletes, public speakers and others, enabling those who use it to remain for a long time without food and endure unusual fatigue and preserve cheerfulness.

GINGER. Is a stimulant and carminative given in dyspepsia, flatulent colic and the feeble state of the alimentary canal attending upon atonic gout, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, imparting a warming and cordial operation upon the stomach.

CHAMOMILE. Is a grateful anodyne, an aromatic bitter, imparting a pleasing degree of cool and warmth to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, windy colic and general weakness it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as a very useful and beneficial remedy for periodical Sick Headache, dyspepsia, and all its kindred diseases. It is reputed to cure neuralgia.

CANELLE. Is a tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs, and is employed to relieve simple gastric debility.

COLUMBO. Is a pure stimulant stomachic tonic, increasing the appetite and improving digestion. It answers admirably as a remedy in simple dyspepsia.

PRICKLY ASH. Is an arterial and nervous stimulant. It displays its virtues in promoting cutaneous evacuation, expelling wind, and allaying muscular rheumatic pains. As a remedy in chronic rheumatism enjoys much reputation in this country.

YELLOW DOCK. Is astringent and gently tonic, and also laxative is employed in scrofulous cutaneous eruptions, congestion of the liver and dyspepsia.

All these are combined with the Great Nerve Tonic, Diuretic and Carminative

Celery Seed in the Celery Compound.

From Col. A. G. Hatch, Postmaster at Windsor, Vt., for twenty-one years.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 11, 1885.
COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir:—For several years I have suffered from dyspepsia and neuralgia, especially acute facial neuralgia, accompanied with migratory headache. About a year since I began taking your CELERY COMPOUND with a result which I am glad to give for the benefit of others. The first bottle helped me greatly, and longer use has resulted in complete relief. I now have good digestion, sound sleep, and am tortured no more by neuralgia. Hoping CELERY COMPOUND may be as remunerative to you as it is beneficial to others, I am, Yours truly, A. G. HATCH.

To introduce THE CELERY COMPOUND in places where DEALERS DO NOT HAVE IT IN STOCK, I will, on receipt of TWO DOLLARS, send two bottles to any address in New England, securely packed, and Express Charges Paid, to your nearest Express Office.

PREPARED BY
M. K. PAINE,
WINDSOR, VT., U. S. A.

A Practical Apothecary who has been actively engaged in the preparation of medicines since March 18, 1849.
May be obtained by every Wholesale and Retail Druggist in the United States or Canada.
Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
A. G. FISHER, General Western Agent, 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

--: COFFEE! --:

A few Words to those who Enjoy the most Essential part of Good Breakfast:

Nothing is more important to health than pure Coffee. Nothing gives greater relief to tired, worn out energies than a cup of cheering, life-giving Coffee.

Buy the best and do not use cheap imitations, for nothing is more injurious to one's system than poor Coffee. As you value your health do not use it when you can get plantation grown Coffee pure and fresh roasted at our store.

We have in store at the present time over three and a half tons of high grade Coffee, which we shall sell at a discount of ten per cent from former prices, and shall endeavor to keep our grades up to the present high standard of excellence.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We have just imported direct from the Japan Tea Syndicate a few chests of NONPAREIL TEA, packed in the PERFECTION TEA CAN, which is the trade mark of the Japan Tea Syndicate, and to those who appreciate a delicious cup of pure tea, this will please you, as it is a pure, unadulterated, uncolored Japan Tea. We shall also sell all of our old brands of first-class Teas of all grades and prices.

We have in Stock the Largest Line of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Ever shown in this city and we can please you all if you will consider quality and price.

Table Luxuries and Staple Groceries of all kinds.

Our Motto: BEST QUALITY, HONEST QUANTITY.
ROBERTS & PERKINS,

112 Church Street.

Skates, Sleigh Bells,
LAP ROBES

—AND—
Horse Blankets

In Good Assortment and For Sale Cheap by

George I. Hagar.

21, & 2nd

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have given my son Guy L. Caswell, his time during the remainder of his minority and shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date.
Witness my hand and seal at Burlington, Vt., February 18, 1886.
ORSON CASWELL.

Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, saving box of goods that will put you in the way of making money money at once, that anything else in America, both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immediate pay save for those who start at once. S. H. S. & Co., Portland, Maine, 25, W.

WANTED. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, saving box of goods that will put you in the way of making money money at once, that anything else in America, both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immediate pay save for those who start at once. S. H. S. & Co., Portland, Maine, 25, W.

Copies of the Weekly Free Press for Oct. 23 and 30, 1885 to complete our files. W. H.